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Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

No. 1841 VOL. VII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
"with special marks privileges in China"

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1917

A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

10 CENTS

GERMANY HAS NOT FELT FINAL STRAIN LI. GEORGE THINKS

When She Does, Will Know
The Binding Value Of
Real Freedom

RUSSIA MISSED IT

Enjoyment Of Liberty In
Peace Means Unity In
Time Of War

LEAGUE OF KINGS'

Henderson Says Was Plan
Of Kaiser To Fight De-
mocratic Progress

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—Speaking at the Eisteddfod at Birkenhead, today, Mr. Lloyd George said that Germany has not yet felt the final strain of the war. When she did, she would realise the binding value of real freedom. If Russia had enjoyed more freedom in times of peace, she would have been more united in times of war, for unity of action was not the suppression of freedom, but its highest expression.

Dominions' Affection

The affection of the Dominions for their mother country would continue to grow and would become deeper, more insistent and more impelling as the years rolled by. This was the great day of Empire. The world had never seen such powerful Empires confronting each other and rending the firmament with the ferocity of their combat.

What would have happened to the liberty of nations but for the British Empire? When the war was over, humanity would recognise how much human liberty owed to the fact that the British Empire was no sham, but a reality.

Still Greater British Empire

When the end of the war came, the British Empire would be a greater reality than ever. Great Empires were necessary for protection, security and strength, but small nations were necessary for concentration and intensive effort. The British Empire was made up of four nations, but today they were one in purpose, action, hope, resolve and sacrifice and, please God, would soon be one in triumph.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at the Trade Union Congress, said that, now that Germany had made democracy and progress almost impossible in other countries, he did not accept the dictum that the form of Government in Germany was a matter only for the German people after the war. Hence, he lamented that the division among British Labor prevented them telling the German Socialists that there would be no settlement of the war until the German Socialists had completely smashed those responsible for the war.

League of Kings

"I know without doubt that the Kaiser endeavored to form a League of Kings so that they might fight solidly against progressive democracy in civilised countries. That shows how nearly disastrous the present form of the German Government has been to democracy everywhere."

BRITISH AND BELGIANS IN EAST AFRICA UNITE

Germans Being Steadily Driven
On By Converging Advance
To South Of Kilimbero

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—An official despatch from the Belgian headquarters in East Africa reports: Before the converging advance of the Anglo-Belgian columns, the enemy have retired to the south bank of the Kilimbero. An enemy detachment in the region of the River Santo was attacked on August 24 and driven southward.

The British and Belgian columns have effected a junction at Trakara, on the northern bank of the Kilimbero.

New Swiss Minister To U.S. Is Busy Man



(Minister Hans Sulzer)

The new Swiss Minister to the United States, succeeding Dr. Paul Ritter, who has been transferred to the newly created Swiss Legation at The Hague, is not a diplomat by training. He belongs to one of the most prominent and oldest families in Switzerland, and has travelled extensively in the interest of his family's business house.

Since the outbreak of the war the new Minister has occupied himself particularly with import and export questions. As vice-president of the Metal Syndicate he also acted as counselor on questions relating to the obtaining of raw materials for the industry.

Ex-Tsar's Entourage Implicated in Plot Against Revolution

Had Plenty Of Money, While
Plans Covered Large Area;
Trading On Riga

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 6.—It is officially stated that, besides the arrested Grand-Dukes, other members of the entourage of the ex-Tsar and certain Monarchist politicians were implicated in the plot against the Revolution, of which evidence has been traced not only in Petrograd, but also in Moscow, Kiev, Odessa and even Siberia. Large sums of money intended for the purpose have been discovered and arrests and searches for incriminating documents continue.

The Beurso Gazette says that the arrest of the Grand-Dukes Michael Alexandrovitch and Dimitri Pavlovitch was due to the fear of a popular rally in their favor, owing to the events at Riga, in a similar way as the disasters on the southwest front were the motive for the removal of the ex-Imperial Family to Tobolsk.

AUSTRALIAN TAX UPON PROFITS RAISES STORM

One Laborite Is Ejected From
House, Another Suspended;
Bill Is Passed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, September 6.—The House of Representatives has passed the Profits Tax Bill, after a stormy debate, during which one member of the Labor Party was suspended and one ejected.

Mail Notices

MAIL CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Sept. 8

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Sept. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Sept. 15

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Sept. 18

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 22

For U.S., Canada and Europe:—

Per C.M. s.s. China.... Sept. 8

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinjyo M. Sept. 10

Per R.M.S. s.s. Ecuador.... Sept. 18

Per R.M.S. Em. of Japan Sept. 15

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 21

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Sept. 30

U-Boat Damage Lessening With All Ships, Britain's Losses In August Show

Total Sunk 106, Weekly Average 21.2, Against 30.6
In June and 44.6 In April; Cruiser-Submarines Soon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—The Times' naval correspondent writes:—"Yesterday's shipping returns complete the August statistics and it is possible to compare the five weeks in August with the figures for April and June. The total losses of all vessels, including fishing-craft, for the five weeks in August were 106, giving a weekly average of 21.2, as against 30.6 for June and 44.6 for April."

"The August average is the lowest yet recorded in bigger ships. The total losses for the five weeks in August were 86, giving an average of 17.2. In June, the losses of big ships were 101, with an average of 26.2. In April, the losses of big ships were 132, with an average of 26.6.

In vessels under 1,600 tons, the total for the five weeks was 15, with an average of 3, whereas in June it was 29, with an average of 5.8 and in April 52, with an average of 19.4. With fishing-craft, the same result is recorded. The total number of losses is smaller and the average is lower.

In conversation with a representative of Reuter's Agency, a high British naval authority, speaking on the subject of submarine warfare, said that it must be remembered that Germany is staking everything

on her U-boat warfare and, therefore, signs of its intensification are not surprising. There are indications that larger submarines, approximating the cruiser type, are being turned out. However, Germany has no prospect of success within the time she is likely to have at her disposal, for with Germany there must be a time limit.

In combating submarine warfare, we have been greatly and are being increasingly helped by the United States and Japan. With regard to offensive measures against submarines, naturally precise figures cannot be given, but the outlook is hopeful.

We are working at full speed in our defensive steps and in the near future, there is every prospect of our being able to neutralise our shipping losses.

Paris, September 6.—During the week ending the 2nd, 325 merchantmen arrived and 743 sailed from French ports. Three vessels over 1,600 tons were sunk and none under. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

Rome, September 5.—During the week ending the 3rd, 500 merchantmen arrived and 467 left Italian ports. Three steamers over 1,600 tons were sunk and one steamer unsuccessfully torpedoed during the same period.

Dr. Zwemer Guest Of Saturday Club Today

Will Talk On Egypt And Mesopotamia At Tiffin In Carlton

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, September 6.—The police have raided the pro-German organisations in Chicago and other cities from which a sedition propaganda has been issuing under Socialist guise. The Secretary of the International Workers of the World has been arrested.

Dr. Zwemer, who is one of the leading authorities on Mohammedanism, knows thoroughly both Egypt and Mesopotamia and the conditions prevailing there.

The Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees will be chairman of the meeting. Members will be permitted to bring guests.

PUBLIC SAFETY CABINET IS PROPOSAL IN FRANCE

Premier May Offer Socialists
Portfolios As Consequence
Of Fresh Crisis

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 6.—Several papers anticipate an immediate Cabinet crisis, which will probably reach a climax tomorrow. The Premier, M. Ribot, is expected to attempt the formation of a Cabinet of Public Safety in which portfolios will be offered to the Socialists, a Ministry of Mercantile Marine established and a program of shipbuilding brought in, providing the laying down of three times the tonnage of any normal year and including new yards and the use of docks in the Colonies.

Socialists Hold Lead In Petrograd Council

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 5.—The Municipal Council elections have resulted in the return of 72 Revolutionary Socialists, 69 Maximalists, 44 Constitutional Democrats and 12 representatives of miscellaneous parties.

M. Conty Leaves Peking; Will Be Here Tonight

M. Conty, the French Minister, who has left Peking to return to France, is expected to arrive at Shanghai by the evening train tonight, according to a telegraphic message received at the French Consulate.

Army Lumber Sent by Sea To Camp In Huge Log Rafts



To alleviate the need for lumber 8,000,000 feet of sturdy logs, each being experienced at the Linda Vista cañon, immense rafts of Oregon pine logs sent from a point on the Columbia River, Oregon, 1,000 miles from its mouth, have been floated down the Pacific Coast from San Pedro to San Diego, California. The lumber structures, for such they are, measure 800 feet long and 52 feet wide, and the current shipment totals

1,688 MORE AUSTRIANS ARE TAKEN PRISONERS

DR. WOODBRIDGE'S SON WINS FRENCH MEDAL

John S. Woodbridge Is Decorated For Bravery In Ambulance Service

John S. Woodbridge, a Shanghai boy, the son of Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, is one of four Americans to receive the Medal of War in France for bravery in the ambulance service.

Rome, September 6.—The battle on the Julian front has been renewed with violence. We have captured an important position south-westward of Okroco. The battle is raging north-eastward of Gorizia. Yesterday, we took 1,688 prisoners belonging to ten regiments.

The enemy attacked with violence between Castagnavizza and the sea. The enemy gained an initial success between Brestovizza Valley and the sea, but our counter-attack re-established our line and yielded 416 prisoners.

261 aeroplanes participated in the battle. Last night, our air-fleet effectively bombed Pola and returned safely.

An official communiqué reports:—"The struggle north-eastward of Gorizia continues. Yesterday, we took 26 officers and more than 500 men prisoners.

"We repulsed repeated attacks southward of Brestovizza Valley, taking 200 prisoners. We destroyed some enemy posts on the Trentino front."

London, September 6.—The Australian attack on Carso Plateau, which was quite foreseen, is apparently an attempt at a reaction, rather than a definite offensive operation and is designed to lessen the pressure north of Gorizia and to loosen the grip of the Italians around Mount Hermida.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, President of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, said that British seamen had decided, at the end of the war, whatever the Government might do, to see that the Germans were punished for their foul deeds and every crime they committed in future would be included for that punishment. Seamen had a peculiar way of doing things, but they got there.

Gompers Gives Pledge Labor Solidly Loyal

Government Is To Have Moral
And Material Support Of
Working Classes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Minneapolis, September 5.—Samuel Gompers, chairman of the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, presiding at a three-day Loyalty Conference, pledged the moral and material support of the working classes in the war against Germany and undertook to combat any propaganda tending to weaken the loyalty and devotion of the masses.

BIG ADMIRALTY FRAUDS SUSPECTED IN ENGLAND

Two Officials At The Immingham Graving-Dock Are
Placed Under Arrest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—The Daily Mail states that two graving-dock officials at Immingham have been arrested. It is believed that they are concerned in a fraud in connection with Admiralty contracts and that large sums are involved.

Allies Given Further \$200,000,000 by U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 5.—The United States Government today loaned Great Britain and France Gold \$100,000,000 each.

PETROGRAD SAFE FOR THE PRESENT SAYS STAFF CHIEF

Kaiser Cannot Spare Time
Or Material; Weather
Also Unfavorable

FLEET IN GULF

Riga Front Is Broken Over
36 Miles; Effort To Cut
Wenden Railway

7,620 PRISONERS

180 Guns, 300 Maxim
Among Booty; Retirement
Is Still Proceeding

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 6.—A German fleet has appeared in the Gulf of Riga. The Riga front has been broken on a width of thirty-six miles. The Germans energetically took the offensive all yesterday, especially north of Ikskul, in order to cut the Riga to Wenden Railway.

The Chief of the General Staff, Romanovsky, interviewed, said that he considered that no immediate danger threatens Petrograd, owing to the approaching unfavorable weather and the inability of the enemy to spare the necessary time and material. Must Stop Panic First.

The military authorities are unable to say what line the Russians will eventually draw. All depends on the possibility of stopping the panic or the elements in the rear of the army, which are again seeing in disorder while more valiant units are bearing the brunt of the enemy's attack alone.

The combined Soldiers' and Workers' and Peasants' Delegates have issued a stirring appeal to the arms referring to the recent disorders, joining it to have done with talk and warning those guilty of disobedience that they will be treated without mercy as traitors and pointing out that the only road open is that leading forward.

Lieutenant Lebedeff, the acting Minister of Marine, has resigned, in order to form a Volunteer Corps in the interior. He is consulting with General Korniloff on the subject. M. Savinoff, the Minister of War, will take charge of the Ministry of Marine.

In Rapid Retreat

London, September 6.—(By wireless).—The German official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: The northern wing and center of the 12th Russian Army is rapidly retreating.

Later.—"The Russians continue their hasty retreat. We have taken 7,620 prisoners, much booty, 180 guns and 300 machine-guns."

A Russian official communiqué reports:—"Continuing our

SWITZERLAND RATIFIES COMPACT WITH BERLIN

Germany To Give Coal, Iron And
Other Products In Return
For Cattle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Berne, September 5.—The agreement between Germany and Switzerland has been ratified. Germany will permit the export to Switzerland of 200,000 tons of coal and 19,000 tons of iron and steel every month and also chemical fertilizers, sugar, seed-corn, straw, benzine and zinc. Switzerland will pay \$800,000 a month for the coal and will allow the export of 10,000 cattle.

Dr. Dillon Had Seen Kaiser-Tsar Treaty

Michaels Follows With Protest
Of German Peacefulness;
Blames Sazonoff.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 6.—Dr. Dillon, writing to the Daily Telegraph, confirms that the secret treaty between the Kaiser and the Tsar was signed. Furthermore, he declares that he actually read the document.

The German Chancellor Dr. Michaelis, has issued a statement in which he maintains that certain revelations made at the trial of General Sukhomlinoff, the former Russian Minister of War, support Germany's contention that Germany is not responsible for the war. The revelations in question have not reached London.

Dr. Michaelis says that the Tsar cancelled the mobilisation of the Russian forces, but this order was thwarted, among others, by M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Dr. Michaelis asks who was behind these pro-war criminals.

"Aggressive plans against Germany had long been prepared by influential politicians in France, Britain and Russia, including General Sukhomlinoff and President Poincaré."

The German Chancellor quotes Reuter telegrams from Petrograd, between July 29 and 30, 1914, in an endeavor to show that British official influence there was in favor of war against Germany. He concluded by reiterating that Germany is determined to continue to fight, in loyal harmony between the Crown and people, for her holy rights and freedom of peaceful development.

ANOTHER ARREST MADE ON PASSPORT CHARGES

Second Chinese Printing House
Manager Accused Of Forg-
ing Official Document

Another Chinese was arrested yesterday in connection with the forged passport case involving Yeu Zung-tai, a well-to-do printing house manager, and three other Chinese and in which the name of the Austrian Kindler is mentioned.

The latest arrest is that of a man named Yang, also said to be manager of a printing establishment—the Chung Hwa Printing Co., of 2061 Sinza Road. The charge against him is forgery and counterfeiting of a document purporting to be a passport of the Norwegian Consulate some time between April 15 and June 30, 1916. He appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday together with the four men already under demand. He was represented by Mr. J. G. Priestwood. Messrs. J. E. Salmon and F. W. Hadley appeared for the other defendants and Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Kwan heard the case.

Mr. K. E. Newman, for the prosecution, asked a remand for special hearing, which was granted. Mr. Priestwood asked bail for his client, suggesting \$500. Bail was set at \$10,000 cash, as in the case of Yeu and Lok Kleu-tsa, a shopkeeper and one of the principal defendants. Sung Koh-shu, an office boy, and Tsu Dau-tsze, lift attendant said formerly to have been employed by Kindler, are remanded in custody.

IMPEACH NI SHIH-CHUNG
To dismiss Ni Shih-chung as Tu-
chuan of Anhui is the decision arrived
at by the local Anhui residents at a
meeting yesterday. They will elect
representatives to go up to Peking and
impeach the military head on the
ground that he caused the recent
disturbance at Anking through
the lack of discipline of his troops.

Order has been restored in the
Anhui capital, according to a message
yesterday from Ni to the local Defense
Commissioner, General Lu Yung-hsien. Ni confirmed the murder
of his relative, Li Liang-chen,
commanding the mutinous troops and
the looting of the shops in the city.

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or sell you one in exchange

Burr & Broadway

Twice Drive Germans Back From California Plateau

French Have Four Batteries Dominating Enemy's Artillery In The Champs; Haig Again Advances

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, September 6.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: After a violent bombardment, the enemy launched two attacks on California Plateau, which were repulsed. There has been a lively artillery duel on both banks of the Meuse.

The communiqué this afternoon reported:—Four batteries in the Champagne are dominating the enemy's artillery, which is particularly violent in the sector of Butte-du-Meuse and Main-de-Massiges. We vigorously shelled the enemy's front lines, thus preventing any attack.

The enemy bombed Dunkirk, wounding some civilians. French air-squadrons bombed an aerodrome, a railway-station and many bivouacs.

The communiqué this evening reported: There has been reciprocal artillery activity at various points in the Champagne.

London, September 6.—Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: We drove back raiders eastward of Klein Zillebeke. Artillery fighting continues on the Ypres front.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed various places, including the hospital area, causing a few casualties. We brought down one raider.

Our aeroplanes and balloons co-operated with our artillery the whole day long yesterday, despite vigorous attacks and secured a record number of photographs, many of which were taken at great distances behind the German line. Enemy aeroplanes showed no inclination to fight, except well east of their line.

We brought down five and drove down nine. Seven of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: Patrol encounters occurred eastward of Fleurbaix and southward of Armentieres.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, September 6.—Austrian aviators again raided Venice last night, but there were no casualties and no damage was done.

RAID ON VENICE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lieut. Colyer-Ferguson, With Six
Men Only, Captured And Held
Important Position

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 6.—Very stirring stories of bravery are related today in the Gazette, which announces that nine new Victoria Crosses have been conferred by the King. Five of the recipients are dead.

The most remarkable achievement is that of Second Lieutenant Thomas Colyer-Ferguson, of the Northampton Regiment. The story is that he had been developed contrary to expectations. It was impossible for his company to adhere to the original plan of deployment and, owing to the difficulties of the ground and the enemy's wire, he found himself left with a sergeant and five men only.

Nevertheless, he carried out the attack and captured the wire and disposed of the garrison, after which the party successfully resisted a heavy counter-attack made by the enemy. Then assisted by an orderly only, Second Lieutenant Colyer-Ferguson attacked and captured an enemy machine-gun and turned it against his assailants, killing many and driving many others into the hands of some adjoining British troops.

Later, assisted only by the sergeant, he again attacked and captured a second enemy machine-gun. He was then joined by the other portions of his company and so was able to consolidate the position.

His exploit throughout forms an amazing record of dash, gallantry and skill, for which no reward can be too great, in view of the importance of the position won. This gallant officer shortly afterwards was killed by a sniper.

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Constitution Adopted By Canton Parliament

(From the Chinese Press)

Thirteen articles of the constitution of the Military Government set up in Canton were discussed and passed by the extraordinary session of the Parliament in Canton, consisting of 78 members of the dissolved parliament. The articles were read by Wu Ching-lion, Speaker of the House, amended and then passed. The articles are:

1. The Republic of China organizes the Military Government of the Republic of China in order to suppress the rebels and restore the Provisional Constitution.

2. The Military Government shall have one Generalissimo and three Field Marshals, who are to be elected by the extraordinary session of Parliament.

3. Before the complete restoration of the Provisional Constitution, the executive powers of the Republic of China shall be vested in the Generalissimo.

4. The Generalissimo shall represent the Republic of China in foreign intercourse.

5. When the Generalissimo, for any cause, is unable to exercise his powers and functions, the senior Field Marshal shall act in his stead.

6. The Field Marshals shall consult and assist the Generalissimo and shall be able to hold other offices concurrently.

7. The Military Government shall have the following Ministries: (a) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (b) Ministry of Interior, (c) Ministry of Finance, (d) Ministry of War, (e) Ministry of Navy and (f) Ministry of Communications.

8. Each Ministry shall have one Minister, who is to be elected by the extraordinary session of Parliament and confirmed by the Generalissimo.

9. The Ministers shall assist the Generalissimo in executing the affairs of the Administration.

10. The organization of the office of the Generalissimo and that of the Ministries shall be effected by law.

11. The Military Government shall have a certain number of Tschuans who will be the Tschuans of the several provinces who endorse the Military Government and have declared with the entire military forces of their provinces, their independence from the unlawful government.

12. This constitution shall be completely suspended as soon as the

Provisional Constitution and the National Legislature are restored.

13. This constitution shall be in effect from the day of its declaration.

The Diplomatic Corps decided at a meeting Wednesday to allow Chinese troops to be stationed within 20 li from the Tientsin Settlements and to enter the territory whenever necessary. The Taku Forts will be rebuilt immediately. The Japanese minister has received instructions from his government sanctioning all the proposals made by the Corps on the tariff, the Boxer indemnity and troops in Tientsin.

A ban has been placed on game shooting by foreigners in the interior by order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry will not be responsible for lives and property of foreigners lost during a shooting tour.

A van of copper twenty li long has been discovered at Lungchuan, west of Peking. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has sent deputies to make a further survey of the mine.

Professor Nagao Ariga, the Japanese Adviser on constitutional questions, arrived at Peking Thursday. The Chinese Minister to Tokio, Chang Chung-hsian, informs the Peking government that Japan is prepared to welcome Tsao Ju-ling, the Communications minister, if he is sent over as a special envoy.

Fu Liang-tso, the new Hunan Tschuan, reports that troops at Hunan are apparently preparing for opposition against him and those in Yunnan and Kwangsi have been mobilized to assist them. He has decided to remain in Hupeh and asks for instructions from the government. An extraordinary Cabinet meeting was called by Premier Tuan upon receipt of Fu's report and the Minister decided to order Fu to proceed to Yochow as originally planned and to resort to armed force if necessary. The resignation of the Hunan Civil Governor, Tai Yen-kai, was accepted.

Three were killed and several wounded when the boiler of the s.s. Hung Fu exploded Wednesday afternoon at Wuhu. The ship is the property of the Yangtze Navigation Company, an Italian concern.

The Peking-Fengtien Line has resumed traffic upon the completion of repairs on the tracks damaged by the Yungting River flood.

The Cabinet has decided to establish the offices of Education Commissioners and Industrial Supervisors in the provinces.

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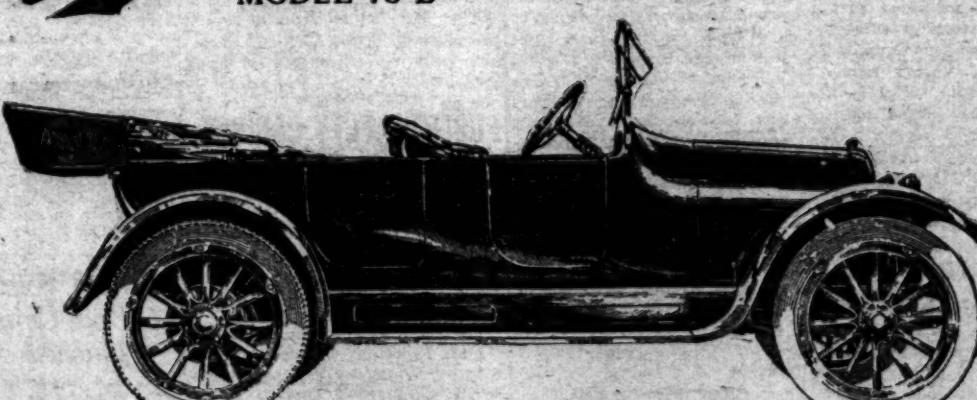
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Kaiser Wouldn't Meet Gerard Because U.S. Sold Munitions

For Same Reason, American Army Officers Were Insulted
On Visits To Various German Fronts

By James W. Gerard

American Ambassador to the German Imperial Court, July 28, 1913, to February 4, 1917.

The Kaiser left Berlin on August 16 for the front. I wrote to his master of the household, saying that I wished an opportunity to be at the railway station to say good-by to the Emperor, but was put off on various excuses. Thereafter the Emperor virtually abandoned Berlin and lived either in Silesia, at Pless or some place near the western front.

At first, following the precedent of the War of 1870, the more important members of the Government followed the Kaiser to the front; even the Chancellor and the Minister of Foreign Affairs abandoned their offices in Berlin. Not long afterward, when it became apparent that the war must be carried on several fronts and that it was not going to be the matter of a few weeks which the Germans had first supposed, these officials returned to their offices in Berlin. In the meantime, however, much confusion had been caused by this rather ridiculous effort to follow the customs of the War of 1870.

When Von Jagow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was absent at the Grand General Headquarters the diplomats remaining behind conducted their negotiations with Zimmermann, who in turn had to transmit everything to the Great General Headquarters. Humor Socialists Were Shot

In August there were apparently rumors afloat in countries outside of Germany that prominent Socialists at the outbreak of the war had been shot. The State Department cabled me to find out whether there was any truth in these rumors, with particular reference to Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

Liebknecht is a lawyer practicing in Berlin, and so I telephoned him, asking him to come and see me. He did so, and, of course, by his presence verified the fact that he had not been executed. He told me that the rumors as to the treatment of the Socialists were entirely unfounded and said that he had no objection to my cabling a statement that the Socialists were opposed to autocracy and that he personally had confidence in the German army and the cause of the German people.

Many persons confuse Liebknecht with his father, now dead. Liebknecht, the son, is a man of perhaps forty-three years, with dark, bushy hair and mustache and wears eye-glasses; a man of medium height and not at all of strong build. In the numerous interruptions made by him during the debate in the Reichstag during the first year of the war his voice sounded high and shrill. Of course, any one who defies the heavy hand of autocracy must suffer from nervousness. We all knew that sooner or later autocracy would "get" Liebknecht, and its opportunity came when he appeared in citizens' clothes at an unauthorised mass-meeting at the Potsdamerplatz.

For the offense of appearing out of uniform after being called and mobilized and for alleged incitement of the people he was condemned for a long term of imprisonment.

Liebknecht Fallen Leader

One cannot but admire his courage. I believe that he earns his living by the practice of law before one of the minor courts. It is hard to say just what role he will play in the future. It is probable, when the Socialists are once again in the way and thinking over, that they will consider the leadership of Scheidemann has been too conservative, that he submitted too readily to the powers of autocracy and too easily abandoned the program of the Socialists. In that case Liebknecht, perhaps, will be the new leader of the Socialists and it is within the bounds of probability that Scheidemann and certain of his party may become Liberals rather than Socialists.

The rush of getting the American out of Germany was over in the autumn of 1914. The care of the British Williams was on a business basis and they were comparatively few cases, of prisoners of war. Absolutely tired by working every day until 12 at night, I went to Munich for a two weeks' rest.

Blockade On England

Germany announced on February 4, 1916, that on the coming Friday 18 the blockade of England through submarines would commence.

Some very peculiar and mysterious negotiations thereafter ensued. An American, who was very intimate with the members of the general staff, came to me about February 9 with a statement that Germany desired peace and was ready to open negotiations to that end. It was, however, to be made a condition of these peace negotiations that this particular American should go to Paris and to Petrograd and inform the government there of the overwhelming strength of the German armies and of their positions, which knowledge, it was said, he had obtained by personally visiting both the fronts. It was further intimated that Von Tirpitz himself was anxious that peace should conclude, possibly because of his fear that the proposed blockade would not be successful.

Of course, I informed the State Department of these mysterious maneuvers.

I was taken by back stairways to a meeting with Von Tirpitz at night in the rooms in the Navy Department. When I was alone with Von Tirpitz, however, he had nothing definite to say or to offer if there was no opportunity at that time to make peace, nothing came of it. It looked somewhat to me as if the whole idea had been to get this American to go to Paris and Petrograd, certify from his personal observation to the strength of the German armies and positions, and then to assist in entitling one or both of these countries to desert the Allied cause. All of this took place about ten days before the eighteenth of February, the time named for the announcement of the blockade of England.

Von Tirpitz On Medals

Medals were struck having the head of Tirpitz on one side and on

'Sand Shoes' For Desert Troops



SAND SHOES

"Dog cages," the Australian soldiers in Egypt and Mesopotamia call these queer-looking contrivances. As a matter of fact, they are merely samples of wire "sand-shoes"—as differentiated from snow-shoes—to aid the forces under General

he had had an opportunity to observe the Russo-Japanese war, his experiences at that time, coupled with his experiences in Germany, made him perhaps our greatest American expert in modern war.

Before the departure of Langhorne I had succeeded in getting Germany to agree that six American army officers might visit Germany as military observers. When they arrived I presented them at the Foreign Office, etc., and they were taken on trips to the east and west fronts.

They were not allowed to see much and their request to be attached to a particular unit was refused. Nearly everywhere they were subject to insulting remarks or treatment because of the shipments of armaments of war to the Allies from America, and finally, after they had been subjected to deliberate insults at the hands of several German generals, Mackensen particularly distinguishing himself, the United States Government withdrew them from Germany.

General Kuhn Sees Fronts

Colonel (now General) Kuhn, however, who was of these observers, was appointed military attaché in France, finally, acting with great tact as he managed for a long time to keep sufficiently in the good graces of the Germans to be allowed to see something of the operations of the various fronts. There came a period, in 1916, when he was no longer invited to go on the various excursions made by the foreign military attaches and the general intelligence officer of the Great General Headquarters sent him early in the autumn of 1916 and informed him that he could no longer go to any of the fronts. Colonel Kuhn answered that he was aware of this already. Major Nicolaus, who gave him this information by direct order of General Ludendorff, bad stated that he did not believe America could do more damage to Germany than she had done if the two countries were actually at war and that he considered America and Germany virtually were already engaged in this war. This being reported to Washington, Colonel Kuhn was quite naturally recalled.

I cannot praise too highly the patience and tact shown by Colonel Kuhn in dealing with the Germans. Although accused in the German newspapers of being a spy and otherwise attacked, he kept his temper and observed all that he could for the benefit of his own country. As

PEACE SOON, BELIEF IN PARIS CIRCLES

**Submarines Failing, Germany
Groping In Darkness For
Dagger To Keep Up Fight**

New York, August 28.—A Paris despatch reports that the belief is gaining ground among well informed circles there that the great war raging throughout Europe will come to an end before long, with a result favorable to the Allies. The observation, which is receiving much attention, has mainly originated in the warm reception accorded by the belligerent countries to the peace proposal of Pope Benedict, and the fact that Germany has received a fatal blow from the Allies.

French Breakdown Only Hope

It is generally observed in France that Germany has been maintaining the war up to the present in the vain hope that France would be eventually reduced to a deplorable position, and in such eventuality, Germany would be able to turn the situation in her favor, scoring a final victory. With this vain expectation in view, Germany has been publishing false reports as to the results of the submarine warfare, thereby deceiving the German public into maintaining their support, and their faith in the Government. But the outcome of the war so far has been quite the reverse, and the prospects of Germany are quite gloomy, with no glimpse of hope for future success.

While there remained room for entertaining expectations that France would be defeated, Germany has a

strong determination to continue the war at whatever cost and sacrifice and to fight to that last moment when the tide should begin in her favor. But now that this vain hope of Germany has entirely vanished, she is practically groping in utter darkness, and the result will no doubt produce a severe blow and great uneasiness among the German people.

Swiss Point Of View

A report from Switzerland has it that the situation in that country has assumed a most gloomy outlook. Austria-Hungary has placed her last hope in the peace proposal of Pope Benedict, as a matter of fact, which is recognised by well-informed circles in Switzerland, who also recognise the fact that Austria-Hungary has attempted to conclude a separate peace with the Allies through Britain. Quite contrary to her intention, Austria-Hungary has received a severe blow at the hand of the Italians recently, and the attempt has been rewarded with a heavy loss in the recent fighting on the Italian front, placing her in a deplorable condition.

Austria Must End War

A well-known Parisian banker observes that as the present war was originally started by Austria, the country to carry out the role of closing the stage must also be Austria. The well-known Austrian banker Rosenberg, also states that though he has accumulated great wealth in the last three years, he has lost everything in the latter half of July. Interesting betting is going on in Switzerland that the war will come to an end before the coming Christmas.

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The signature of guarantees genuine Castoria

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place." WILLIAM BRICKMAN, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.

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"Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children." NATHANIEL K. KING, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.

J. E. ELLIOTT, M.D., New York City.

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SPORTS

Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

GUNNERS CLASH WITH SHANGHAI TODAY, 3.30

Scott To Twirl For Sailors, With Tinkham Doing Land-men's Pitching

The Shanghai baseball players will cross bats this afternoon with the reconstructed U. S. gunboats' nine and the indications are for a close contest.

Scott, speed merchant who tamed the landlubbers on a number of occasions during the forepart of the season, will be on the mound for the sailors. Tinkham is slated to furnish the opposition hurling.

Game called at 3.30.

Lawn Bowls

S. L. B. C. Match

A match between members of the S.W.C. in the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club and the rest of the Club will be played at 4 o'clock this afternoon and the teams will be:-

Volunteers The Rest

Rink No. 1 J. C. Thompson (skip) (skip)

D. Macdonald A. W. McCallum (skip) (skip)

E. F. Trueman T. Harborne R. S. Simons

F. L. Marshall R. S. Simons

Rink No. 2 C. M. Bain J. T. Diseddell (skip) (skip)

J. Park E. L. Hunter A. W. Dewhurst

B. Payne F. A. Sampson

Rink No. 3 J. C. Macdougall F. Large (skip) (skip)

S. Hammond J. Frost D. MacGregor

F. C. Banham J. Valentine

Rink No. 4 G. L. Campbell L. Evans (skip) (skip)

J. Scotson J. D. Gaines

G. R. Wingrove D. Menzie

G. Dunlop D. M. Graham

S. L. B. C. v. S. R. C.

This match will be played on the S.L.B.C. rinks at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

S.L.B.C. Team:-

L. Evans (skip), J. J. Sheridan, J. D. Gaines and F. L. Marshall.

J. C. Macdougall (skip), C. M. Bain, F. A. Sampson and G. Dunlop.

G. L. Campbell (skip), G. H. Phillips, R. Simons and F. Large.

J. T. Diseddell (skip), E. L. Hunter, W. Dutton and F. C. Banham.

Interport Match

The Shanghai lawn bowlers who will play in the interport match against Hankow next week left for that port last night. They are Messrs. It. J. Bowerman, A. A. Malcolm, Albert Taylor and Arch. Taylor. Mr. J. Burnside, Captain of the team, left for Hankow several days ago to make arrangements for the match. Those arrangements were given by the Central China Post as follows:

The Interport Match will be played on the Race Course Lawn Bowls ground on Tuesday, the game commencing at 4 p.m., the selected teams being as follows:

Shanghai. H. Ling.

Albert Taylor J. Munro

R. J. Bowerman S. Godwin

A. A. Malcolm A. Crosbie

J. Burnside W. Laidlaw

(skip) (skip)

Following the Interport Match, a series of games as far as practicable has been arranged between a Shanghai team and a team representing each of the local Clubs, the teams being:-

Wednesday, September 12 Shanghai. H. Ling.

Arch. Taylor A. Burnett

Albert Taylor J. Munro

R. J. Bowerman A. Crosbie

A. A. Malcolm J. Paul

(skip) (skip)

Thursday, September 13 Shanghai. French Club.

Albert Taylor T. J. Rowlands

C. Thomson T. E. Dunne

Arch. Taylor J. Munro

R. J. Bowerman S. Godwin

(skip) (skip)

Friday, September 14 Shanghai. H. Ling.

A. A. Malcolm Capt. Jackson

Arch. Taylor G. Miller

Albert Taylor R. Hayes

Should the stay of the Shanghai team permit, a "Pairs" game will be arranged to take place on Sunday, it being possible for the Shanghai team to nominate two players to represent officially each of the Lawn Bowls Clubs of Shanghai, the teams being:-

Shanghai Recreation H. Ling.

Frank Jones J. W. Green.

G. Thompson J. Paul

Shanghai Junior Golf Club. French Club.

R. J. Bowerman J. Munro

Arch. Taylor S. Godwin

Shanghai Lawns H. Ling.

Albert Taylor W. J. Reid

A. N. Other A. W. Watt

Yantze-kaipan H. Ling.

Hankow Race Club.

Albert Taylor H. Ling

J. Burnside R. Hayes

A. A. Malcolm

ROWING CLUB'S GALA IS POPULAR EVENT

Large Crowd Of Aquatic Sports Enthusiasts Sees First Night's Program

The Rowing Club bath building never looked better than last evening, on the occasion of the twelfth Annual Swimming Gala and Aquatic Sports held under the auspices of the club.

A profusion of electric bulbs encased in Chinese lanterns was strung along either side while numerous powerful electric lamps had been fitted up, in addition to the ordinary lighting arrangements of the building, and the effect was brilliant. In the extreme, the light being agreeably tempered by inverted shades. A plentiful array of flags and bunting lent a pleasing touch of color to the decorations, and quite one of the most effective strokes in the scheme was the tasteful addition of bamboo foliage obscuring the beams across the tank, these latter being draped in red.

The water looked beautifully cool and inviting with the numerous lights and overhanging branches mirrored on its clear surface, though, thanks to the cool evening and the many ceiling fans installed for their comfort, the spectators had not as good grounds for envying the swimmers as was often the case at other galas. The members and the general public have every reason to congratulate the hard-working committee of the bath and their willing assistants, notably Miss Brown, W. J. Gandy, C. V. Jensen, N. G. Beale and W. E. Sauer, who have so successfully started off one of the very best swimming functions ever organised by the Rowing Club.

The seating accommodation, restricted as it is, was taxed to its limits, and those who intend being present at the concluding night of the gala are recommended to be in the tank seats this evening by 9.10 at latest, as the first event, the classic Obstado Race, will be gotten under way at 9.15 sharp.

The interval for refreshment was made good use of by the string band was greatly appreciated.

The following are the detailed results:-

One Length Handicap (Final)

W. M. S. Brand 4 Secs. 1

A. P. Goldman Scr. 2

K. Mansfield Scr. 3

Time 19 1/56.

Life-Saving Race (Two Lengths)

Competitors drawn in pairs, each acting as rescuer for one length and rescued for one length. All dressed in slips, costume, boots, trousers, shirt (or singlet) jacket and hat.

Fourth method of Royal Life-Saving Society used.

1. R. H. Gardner and E. T. Nash.

2. W. M. S. Brand and B. G. Wilson.

Time 1m. 19s.

Club Championship

100 yards (Previous to 1914, 98 yards).

A. Brodie 1

A. P. Goldman 2

K. Mansfield 8

Time 69 sec.

Previous Winners:-

Time sec.

1905 R. W. MacCabe

1906 R. W. MacCabe

1907 R. W. MacCabe 70 1/5

1908 C. W. O. Mayne 70 3/5

1909 R. W. MacCabe 67 1/5

1910 D. H. Cooke 65 2/5

1911 D. E. M. Drummond 66

1912 D. E. M. Drummond 68 2/5

1913 E. V. Fetherstonhaugh 61 2/5

1914 E. V. Fetherstonhaugh 60 2/5

1915 E. J. Brown 68

1916 E. A. Brodie 67

Ladies' and Boys' Diving

One Dive each from 2nd, 4th and 6th Steps.

C. Brown 1

L. Goldman 2

J. Brown 3

The judges had great difficulty in reaching a decision.

Two Lengths Club Handicap (Final)

D. Campbell 9 Secs. 1

S. W. Ward 8 Secs. 2

L. Berries 7 Secs. 3

Time 48 sec.

220 Yards Shanghai Championship

E. A. Brodie (S.R.C.) 1

E. F. Mearns (S.I.S.C.) 2

R. J. Tippin (S.R.C.) 3

Time 2m. 57s.

A magnificent race for second place.

Previous Winners:-

m. s.

1909 R. W. MacCabe ... 5 1/5

1910 R. W. MacCabe ... 5 2/5

1911 D. E. M. Drummond ... 5 2/5

1912 T. Logan ... 3 7

1913 R. A. Berthet ... 3 1

1914 R. A. Berthet ... 2 56 3/5

1915 J. R. Allan ... 3 10 2/5

1916 E. A. Brodie ... 3 4 1/5

Tennis

(Shanghai Championship).

R. W. MacCabe (S.R.C.) 1

J. MacGregor (S.I.S.C.) 2

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Y.M.C.A. Swim Tonight

The second annual summer swim

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An interesting program of

twelve events is scheduled, including

swimming, diving, long plonge, side

stroke, swimming on back, life

saving race, blindfold race, the 220,

100, 40 and 20 yards races.

ALL BELLIGERENTS USE BIGGER AIRCRAFT NOW

Defence Guns Similarly Enlarged; 'Air Barrages' Have Become Fashionable

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 5.—During the past week, aerial warfare has made significant developments. Recent features have been the heavier machines belonging to all armies, with a corresponding increase in the number and size of the bombs carried. For example, the enemy bomb our hospitals with missiles containing over 250 lbs. of high explosive.

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
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Cloudy weather, continuing to become cooler. Rough weather on the Southern part of the Eastern Sea. The typhoon of the Pacific is recurring near to S.-W. of the Looskoos; it is likely to come nearer to the S.W. coast of Japan.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 8, 1917

We Must Not Help Germany

THE necessity which brought about the issuance by President Wilson of the recent embargo on food supplies to neutrals is explained as follows, by The New York Times:

At our Atlantic ports there are now seventy-five Dutch ships. The fifteen at Baltimore are loaded with 3,000,000 bushels of grain. A majority of the fifty at New York have cargoes of wheat, corn, oilcake, lard, and bacon. All these ships are waiting for export licenses, which our Government thus far has withheld. Probably they have on board more than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn. A Dutch Commission appointed to ask for release of this food will soon arrive in this country. A member of it says that the enforced idleness of so many of his nation's ships is "a great disadvantage to the Allies, in view of the shortage of carriers." But if they should be permitted to cross the Atlantic under the protection of our licenses and British letters of assurance, they would not assist the Allies. And the disadvantage due to their idleness is slight in comparison with the disadvantage and loss which the Allies; and the United States, would suffer if these supplies or a considerable part of them should in some form go to Germany. The Commissioners will be asked to explain why their country, which is exporting to Germany a part of what its Government recently called a "superabundance" of food-stuffs, now needs the cargoes of seventy-five ships. Do they expect the American people to believe that these imports are required for Holland alone?

Dr. Nansen, the Chairman of Norway's Commission, says his country must have 15,000,000 bushels of our grain, and will not permit the shipment of any part of this quantity to Germany. He asserts that the Germans are getting nothing but fish from Norway, and that this food is carried in their own ships. "It would be advisable to prevent German ships from coming to our ports." Does he remember that the workmen of Norway recently asked Congress to exclude German ships from those ports because they were taking grain and other food which the people needed? Norway, he continues, could only protest against the sinking of 537 ships and the murder of 600 sailors. There are some on this side of the Atlantic who think she might and should have done something more. "We think," he says, "that the whole world is mad." Until a few weeks ago Norway was supplying Germany with the nickel used in making the torpedoes by which Germany was sinking Norwegian ships. Were there signs of madness or insanity in this? And were the submarine commanders insane when, a few days ago, they attacked and sank the boats of Norwegians who were catching fish for the German people? Was another protest suggested by this act?

So far as can be learned, no licenses for exports of foodstuffs or war material to the Scandinavian countries or Holland have yet been

granted. Our Government's purpose is to prevent the reception by Germany of American supplies that can be used in supporting her armies and people. It was the estimate of Dr. Pratt, recently at the head of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, that every ton of American food withheld from Germany now would be equivalent to the withdrawal of ten men from her battle front and the saving of one American soldier's life. Others at Washington have said that the loss of supplies which have been going to Germany from neutrals, the least backsliding, the least yielding, the smallest sign of submission, resignation, acquiescence or weakness in the hatred or moderation of the disgust? What means of joy and triumph should we not have heard intoned by the thousand voices of his allies who overrun the world at the slightest and most transient symptoms of a victory over our wills, our thoughts and our feelings, which is the only victory that counts and is fruitful? That he, the enemy who has dared all things, has not hitherto dared do this proves that he no longer dares even hope. He has exhausted everything, massacre, torture, pilage, extortion, incendiarism, deportation, imprisonment, down to that which he disliked, most, promises of justice, of reparation, of good will and brotherhood; for he is accumbent beneath the weight of the execration of the earth and, in the presence of outraged mankind, needs more than ever evidence of human feeling. He has achieved nothing. He has not won over a single mind, has not made his way into a single heart, has not vowed a single mind, has not made his way in his conquest, has made no progress except in the hatred borne against him.

This is what we have to remember. Once again, let us ask you not to shed tears of pity over our immeasurable distress, such as you might shed over the fate of a hideously martyred child. We are not children. We ask you only to recognise that there is no nation in the past or the present which would have shown greater constancy, firmness and dignity in misfortune, which would have done more or better than we have done, or which would have carried its head higher or raised under the yoke of death a more proud, unyielding and indomitable soul.

We Regret Nothing

It may be well at times to remember that we Belgians, both those whom exile has dispersed over the roads of Europe and those who have remained behind in their blood-drenched country, do not over-willingly accept the tearful part of an unoffensive, resigned victim, meekly bending his back under the blows of the most unrighteous oppressor that the earth has beheld since the invasions of the barbarians. We never have been, are not, and never shall be querulous scared lambs, asking mankind to weep over their fate. We do not choose that a commission, however well-intentioned, but in this case mistaken, should make us the mournful sacrifice of an adventure upon which we entered and from which we mean to emerge as heroes.

We regret nothing, we are not sorry for ourselves, and we do not wish others to be sorry for us. We ask only that they should do us justice, that they should remember what we have done and what we are still doing every day. We were the first to dare stand against a power so formidable that it still holds all the united forces of the world in check. We dared do it with a full knowledge of our duty and of the terrible vengeance hanging over our heads. We resisted the irresistible to the last boundaries of our territory, and today all our men who are fit to bear arms and who have succeeded in joining our King are waiting in the trenches, their hearts ablaze with hatred and their eyes with hope, for the order to take part in the great battles of the great deliverance.

At home, in the vast prison which our invaded country has become, the same resistance exists, fierce, obstinate and undaunted. Here we have no arms. We are as newborn babes before the mailed monster, before the rifles, machine-guns and heavy artillery trained upon our crowds, who have but their fists wherewith to defend themselves. Their bodies most reluctantly yield to the inevitable; but not a head bows, not a will bends, not a thought of revenge is abandoned, not a reckoning is cancelled, not a curse is deflected, not an eye looks upon the enemy with a smile nor is there a mind but repulses him with disgust, abhors him and casts his lot without the pale of mankind.

What We Have To Remember
 Well he knows it. He, the enemy, lives in an atmosphere of implac-

America In The Big War To Kill Despotism

By George Ade

If you had approached the average citizen of the United States in June, 1914, and had asked how his sympathies lay as to the commercial warfare going on between Great Britain and Germany the chances are that he would have shown a cold indifference and an utter lack of partisanship. As between Great Britain, recorded in all school books as our hereditary foe, and Germany, a country that sent us many of our most amiable, industrious and useful citizens, the chances are that he might have expressed a good natured desire to have Germany get the upper hand in the markets of the world.

Only five years ago the prosperous Americans who made frequent voyages to Europe or the West Indies showed a marked preference for the Hamburg-American or the North German Lloyd. You would find on one of those German boats an almost fraternal relationship between the officers and the first class passengers. I was on a big German ship in the West Indies a few years ago and I recall with some shame that we celebrated the Kaiser's birthday and sent him a long cablegram of congratulations and good wishes.

Our students of music and art, our families seeking the placidity of an Old World atmosphere, our young doctors and surgeons have flocked to Berlin and Vienna and Munich and Dresden, have adjusted themselves easily and comfortably to the German manner of living, and have come home with a sincere affection for German friends.

Of all languages other than English German has been favored in our public schools. The accepted governess for a child of wealth has been a fraulein.

When England subjugated the Boers, our sympathies ran with the Boers, although the war was between an English speaking people and a race related to the Continental Teutons, and we got all of our war news from British sources.

We have had two great waves of immigration from Germany. Great Britain sent to us only the Irish and they came to increase our distrust and dislike of the so-called English speaking cousins.

We have fraternized with the Germans, emulating their glorious examples as to foaming beverages and frankfurter sausages, but we have always shied at an Englishman fresh from his own shores.

What I am trying to lead up to is this rational conclusion; that in the closing days of July, 1914, there was in this country no deep seated racial prejudice in favor of the Anglo-Saxon as against a resident of the German Empire.

To begin with, we are not an Anglo-Saxon people. We are a composite—a melting pot mixture.

We do not even speak the English language. I can prove that by the literary reviews of Great Britain.

Only a few alarmists and extremists ever suggested that we were in danger of a German invasion, and the man who wanted to talk about the coming European war was an absolute impossibility and that it was criminal folly for us to build up an army and navy with money that might be devoted to the strengthening of each Congressman in his own district. Dr. Jordan had demonstrated by higher mathematics and biological research that such a calamity as a general European war was an absolute impossibility and that it was criminal folly for us to bind up an army and navy with money that might be devoted to the strengthening of each Congressman in his own district. Dr. Jordan is still running around trying to collect the fragments of his busted theories. He is our best authority on fishes and he proves it every time he talks about war.

All the soothing assurances of the peace lovers have come to naught.

This time the cry of "Wolf!" was not a false alarm. The unbelievable thing has happened. We are at war with our friends of yesterday. We have marked as an enemy every man who gives undivided allegiance to the Kaiser because we know that the Kaiser would, if he could, do to us ten times over what he did to us in defeating Belgium.

In Germany it is commonly believed that the pro-ally sentiment over here is a poisonous product, encouraged and fostered by British falsehoods. We are a simple and credulous people, avuncular and lacking the long vision of those who would build empires and control large destinies.

Is there any measure of truth in their belief that we have been misled and hoodwinked by Britain?

Now that we are in the war, can any man convince himself that we might have kept out of it? Should we have refused to sell munitions to the Allies? Could we have suppressed and held in check our feeling of

gratitude to France for services rendered long ago?

If we can give straight answers to these questions we are doubly fortified for the war.

And if these questions suggest themselves to us time and time again, it is not because we have our doubts, but because the more judiciously and cold-bloodedly and impartially we cross-examine ourselves the more evident it becomes that we either had to go into this war or surrender our charter as a free people.

Two prodigies stood out before us at the beginning of the struggle. All the sophistries and indirections of the diplomats, all the green books and blue books and white books flooding the world, all of the libraries that will be written in explanation and defence never can remove or even alter these two mountain peaks of truth.

One fact was that Germany deliberately forced the war because it seemed that the fortunate day had arrived when the continent of Europe could be pounded into submission.

The other fact was that Germany deliberately broke her word of honor and outlawed herself by the brutal invasion of Belgium.

With these two facts looming in front of them, the American people immediately and instinctively turned against Germany. Our sympathies were given wholeheartedly to the Allies because they couldn't go anywhere else. The issues were too plain. The evidence was to unmistakable. Great Britain and France did not lead us. We were led by an old fashioned and elemental preference for decency and fair play.

After that we sold food and munitions to the enemies of Germany.

The Germans have always insisted upon their right to sell guns and shells anywhere in the world at any time. Our soldiers in the Spanish-American war were killed by German bullets fired from German guns. Every Filipino insurrection hid in ambush to get one of our men carried a German weapon that had been smuggled to him.

We had a right to sell our products to Great Britain and France. And now, thank goodness, we can say openly what we have felt all the time, that it was our duty to supply them.

With half of the world on fire, a good many dark places are being illuminated. This war has vindicated British policies and crowned France with a glory that never can perish.

Germany with all of her cleverness, foresightedness and preparedness for any contingency has persistently blundered in her guessing as to other nations. Germany played every other country in the world for either a fool or a coward.

France could not long resist because her army was disorganized and her people lacked heroic fibre. Belgium would yield if it saw an invincible army crossing the frontier. Great Britain dared not come in. If she did Ireland would rebel, Egypt would arise, there would be civil war in India, the Boers would fight for Germany, and Canada might be seized by the United States.

Russia was to be bamboozled and corrupted. The Balkan States were to be had for the picking.

The qualities which enable a people to wage war successfully—tenacity, obedience to superiors, unflinching loyalty, the willing spirit of sacrifice, the ability to husband resources and concentrate energies—these were not to be found anywhere except in Germany.

The disappointment of Germany has been the triumph of democracy. We find the London cockney fighting alongside of the Canadian, the New Zealander, the Arab from Soudan, the Irishman from Cork, Sikhs and Gurkhas from India, and Boer Dutchmen from South Africa.

Which means that Great Britain is on the square. We know that France is on the square, and we have very definite suspicion that we are trying to be on the square. There isn't a reasonable doubt on the horizon. We are lined up with the friends of humanity against the arch devils of despotism.

If the Lusitania had not been sunk; if our men, women and children had not been murdered; if our flag had not been fired upon; if we had not received insolent orders to tie our ships to the docks; if spies and agents had not blown up our factories; if Mexico and Japan had not been urged to attack us; if Germany had never struck us in the face, even once—we would belong in this war just the same, and duty would call us to do the very work we are taking up today.

An Extraordinary Story

Here is an extraordinary story about Germans' pushfulness, for the truth of which a spectator correspondent vouches.

Two men were sitting in their dug-out.

"What makes you so keen on sniping?" I said, as I knew Rife had not led a sporting life. "Simply to reduce their numbers, Seton: that is what we must do if we are going to win the war. Our people don't realize how dangerous these Germans are. I will tell you a story which has the merit of being true.

"Some days before England declared war on Germany—it was a Sunday—the board of a great English company sat in anxious consultation. They were a far-sighted set of men, hard workers all, and had built up a successful business founded on efficiency in commerce and fair dealing with their employees. They were not all Englishmen, but they were patriotic, and the situation caused them great anxiety for their country and their interests.

"Amongst a host of other goods, they were manufacturers of a certain article, in the sale of which they were supreme in England and the Empire. They had made this article well and treated the public fairly, and it was of the utmost importance to them, but they found themselves in a difficult position that day. They had bought the rights of manufacture and the patents some years previously from a German company, who were still partners with them in the business. They had insisted on the rights of manufacture as well as those of sale knowing that the latter arrangement would only last as long as it suited the German company, but as it suited the German company, but that day they realized they had made a horrible mistake.

"The article was a complicated affair, and one part of it was made of a semi-raw material, to produce

which entailed heavy initial expense, and the German company supplied it to them cheaper than they could make it. Every time they started to consider seriously its production, the German company came down in price, and so they had drifted on and done nothing. Their stock of this material was very low; a few pounds would have lasted them for years; what were they to do? Germany was at war with France, and their German

friends were too busy to think of their troubles.

"A confidential clerk opened the door and stated that there was a man outside demanding to see the chairman, and in great astonishment owing to the day being Sunday and their meeting secret, that worthy but worried gentleman went out to see him. There he found a smart-looking young German with a small portmanteau. He appeared tired, but came from the head office of the Company, straight from Berlin. My directors are in anxiety as to their holdings in your company. They have remembered that your stock of Croissants is low, and realising that war is an uncertain thing, they have sent you ten pounds of it, which I carry in this bag. Also, I bring copies of all letters written during the last week; they fear some may have gone astray. My directors send their compliments to the British board, and hope that when we have dealt with our enemies we may renew that pleasant relationship which may be interrupted for a few months by this unfortunate war which has been forced upon us."

How He Got Through

"How did you get through?" asked the astonished chairman. "Partly by train, partly by boat, partly on foot," said the young man. "I carried my bag some of the way, and also pushed it on a wheelchair across the frontier of Belgium."

The chairman was delighted, complimented the young fellow on his courage, and on the spot offered him safe and lucrative employment till the war was over; but to his surprise his offer was curtly refused. "I must return at once to join my regiment. I am only here by special permission," said the clerk, and picking up his hat, he shook hands and vanished through the door. The chairman returned to the board meeting and explained the situation. They were saved! And now they must set to work to produce Croissants and never run such risks again.

"The story is typical of what we are up against—a kind of diabolical combination of efficiency, great virtues, and cold-blooded, calculated business ruthlessness. Now," said Rife, "this generation of Germans is going to die in this war, and I am helping the good work. If the death of some of us in Yankee England wake up and put her house in order, we have not died in vain."

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Iron Mould, Ink, Tea, Fruit,
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Stains from Linen, Silk, etc.,
also stains from Dull Gilt
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Will not injure the most delicate fabric and will not injure the Skin.

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Remover guaranteed not to injure the fabrics.



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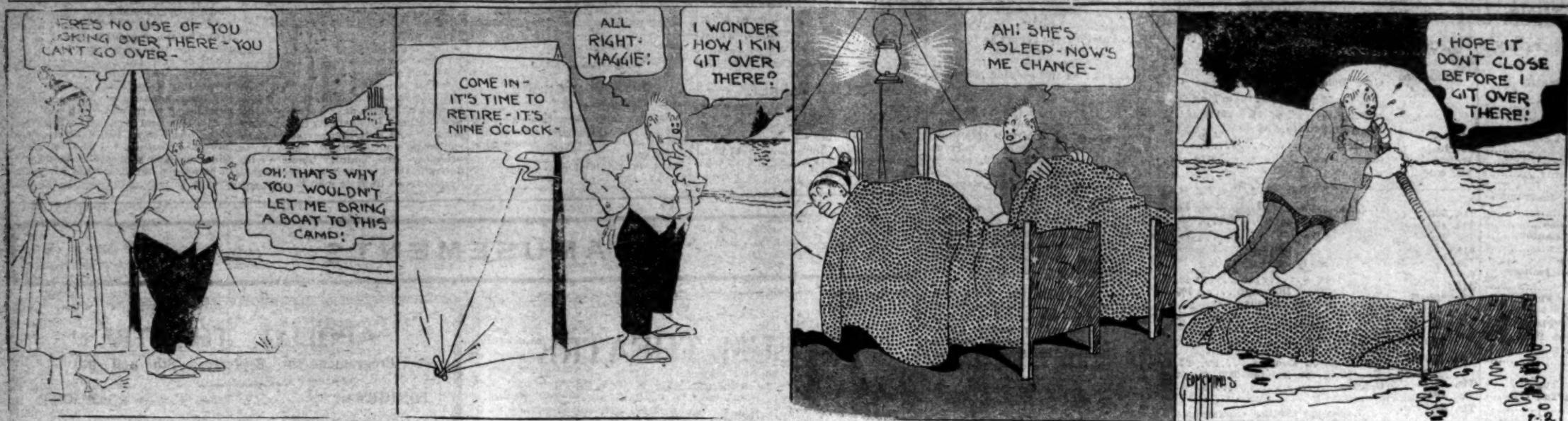
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Exploding Myth That Battles Cause Rain

"Is the heavy firing on the western front the cause of the excessive rains of last year?" asks Alexander McAdie, director of the Blue Hill Observatory, of the Society of American Scientists.

The answer is No, more than

it is the cause of the drought of this summer. The dates of heaviest firing have not been accompanied nor followed by unusual rains either in the zone by fire or within remote distance.

The rains seem to have come on without regard to the firing.

"Naturally one will associate any stormy weather occurring near the date of a battle with the battle, but may easily overlook that in some cases the rain begins before the firing.

Or again, rain falling within two or three days of a battle is attributed to the battle when in fact the rain areas are far removed to the west several days in advance. A notable instance of this confusion of event and cause is the battle of Gettysburg, often quoted as directly causing rain.

The first three days were clear, while rain fell on the fourth day, or a day after the battle was fought. A slight study of the sequence in that locality will show that such a sequence is entirely normal.

"In the past three years there has been unusual opportunity, by explosions in munition plants and depots to study the consequential theory of rain-making, and considerable adverse to the theory steadily accumulates.

"A close watch has also been kept on some other problems such as the audibility of gun-fire and the aberration of the sound with different atmospheric conditions. A cloudy sky, for example, appears to be favorable for the travel of sound than a clear sky. Along the coast the sound of the guns in France can be heard more distinctly when light northerly winds prevail than when southerly winds are blowing, although one would expect the opposite.

It seems that at such times there are enough winds along the coast so that the sound waves are refracted downward. Such a reversal of air currents is found as a rule in advance of rain.

"Under such conditions when distant gunfire is heard and is followed in a short time by rain, the hearer naturally connects the rain with the gunfire, whereas it is a question of the strength of the air streams. It is the juxtaposition of the air streams and not the concussion that results in rain."

the monologue that he was working upon, but, to our surprise, no one seemed interested in that-to-momentous fact. I knew that it was the best thing that he had ever done and I realised that, since the only trouble seemed to be that there was no demand for it, I must step in and create a demand. I believe that anything can be launched, provided it has merit to stand on when it is tried out, if one goes about it the right way.

I know this, for when my brother determined to broaden out and present Mr. Lincoln to the world in pictures, I began doing my part in telling people all over the country what he was at work on nearly five years ago. I wrote to clubs and schools everywhere. And I wrote different letters to different people.

"As I look back over those years of working side by side with my brother, it makes me long to tell every one that the battle is not a losing one. Many geniuses make their mistake at this point," she concluded. "They compromise. They do the expedient thing in the hope that it will enable them later to work on the precious thing."

A Woman's Work As Assistant Genius

"If I were to have a large amount of money turned over to me to dispose of as I thought best, I think I would use it in helping people to work out their ideals. By this I mean that I would give them money enough to live on, so that, while they were completing the work, they would not be compelled to take any thought concerning rent money, food bills and such things," so said Miss Lucile Chapin, who, as her brother, Benjamin Chapin, asserts, has not only made it possible for him to work out his ideal in his motion picture of the

life of Abraham Lincoln, but has been largely instrumental in making it succeed.

"My brother was so possessed with his idea of presenting the great democrat, not only of this country but of all ages, in his relationship to the great issues of humanity and justice and right, that he gave up his Lyceum work and devoted himself wholly to it. His Lyceum salary, however, was what we depended upon chiefly for our living. Our friends could not understand our behavior in giving that up, but we knew that we were right.

"First, we gave up our city apartment and moved out into the suburbs, to the house of a friend who was going away for a year and wanted someone to stay in his home and care for it. My brother went out, gave a Lyceum lecture, and earned enough money to move and begin on. He made me treasurer, and settled down to work. We stayed out there in the suburbs until he found it necessary to return to New York again to go on with the work. Then we came back to our little apartment in the Bronx.

"I acted as official cook, private secretary, and general houseworker, as well as business manager of the establishment, and saw to it that my brother was able to work as uninterrupted as possible. But, whenever the bills came in and the money ran low, I would call him in, hand him my hat and tell him to run out and give another Lyceum lecture. He was obedient; because he knew that I would not ask him to stop work unless I felt it absolutely necessary.

"Then, at last, my brother finished

Cabbage Cookery

Cabbages are quite plentiful in the market these days and so, perhaps, it may be well to consider various ways of serving them, other than just plain boiled as with the old-fashioned boiled dinner. Among the recipes in "Hints to Housewives," New York's municipal cookery book, as it might be called, are the following, said to be well worth trying:

Cabbage with Cheese—Boil the cabbage until tender, for about 45 to 60 minutes, press out the water and chop it. Make a white sauce of 1 tablespoon each of butter and flour, 1 cup of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt and a dash of cayenne. Spread a layer of cabbage on the bottom of a pudding dish; cover it with white sauce; then add a layer of grated cheese. Make a second layer of cabbage, sauce and cheese; cover the top with a layer of crumbs and place it in the oven. When the sauce bubbles through the crumbs, it is done. Serve in the same dish.

Stuffed Cabbage—For this, select a nice head of Savoy cabbage. Pour over it boiling water, let stand 15 minutes, drain, scald again and let stand 30 minutes. Drain and shake until dry. Make the stuffing as follows: Wash 2 heaping tablespoons of rice in cold water, then mix it with $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of sausage meat, add a tablespoon of onion and a tablespoon of chopped parsley; mix all well together. Open the cabbage carefully to the very center; put in a half teaspoon of the mixture, fold over two or three of the little leaves; now cover these with a layer of the mixture, fold over this the next layer of leaves, and so on until each layer is stuffed. Press all firmly together, tie in a piece of cheesecloth, put it into a kettle of boiling salted water, and boil 2 hours. When done, carefully remove the cloth, stand the cabbage in a deep round dish, pour over it cream sauce, and serve very hot.

Cabbage Rolls—Choose a good firm head of cabbage, separate the leaves, wash them and boil in water for about 10 minutes. Then drain off the water. Mix the stuffing as follows: 1 cup of boiled rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of raw chopped meat, 1 small onion grated, enough milk to moisten, salt and pepper to taste. Take 1 tablespoon of the stuffing and roll it in each cabbage leaf, and tie securely, forming rolls. Brown the cabbage rolls in hot drippings in a pot, and then add a little water and cook slowly for about an hour; then take out the cabbage rolls. To the drippings in the pan, add 2 level tablespoons of flour and stir until it browns. Then add about 1 cup of boiling water and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon

of kitchen bouquet, and pour this sauce over the cabbage rolls.

Puree of Cabbages and Potatoes—Peel 6 medium-sized potatoes and put them in a stewpan, with boiling water enough to cover them. Cook just 30 minutes. Pour off the water and

mix fine and light. Beat in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint hot milk, 2 tablespoons butter or drippings, 2 teaspoons salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper and 1 pint boiled, finely minced cabbage. Cook about 5 minutes longer, enough to reheat.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. Chartered.	\$330 S.
Russo-Asiatic.	\$64 10s.
Cathay, ordy.	R. 250
Marine Insurances	Tls. 6.20
China Fire.	\$133
Hongkong Fire.	Tls. 300 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	106s. 6d. B.
"Shohi".	ex all
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 17 S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46 1/2%
Kochien.	Tls. 24
Mining	
Kaiping.	Tls. 2.00
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippines.	Tls. 0.80
Raub.	\$2.00 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.	\$112 B.
Shanghai Dock.	Tls. 74
New Eng. Works.	Tls. 12 1/2 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.	Tls. 60 B.
Hongkong Wharf.	Tls. 74 1/2 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land.	Tls. 84
China Land.	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 73 S.
Weihaiwei Land.	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.	Tls. 160 S.
E-wo Pref.	90
International.	82
International (pref.)	64
Lau-kung-mow.	70
Oriental.	40
Shanghai Cotton.	129
Kung Yik.	14 B.
Yangtzeepoo.	Tls. 5 1/2 S.
Yangtzeepoo Pref.	Tls. 50
Industries	
Bitter Tlie.	Tls. 22
China Sugar.	82
Green Island.	Tls. 7 B.
Langkats.	Tls. 12 S.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra.	Tls. 100 S.
Streets	
Hail and Hail.	\$15
Llewellyn.	86
Lane, Crawford.	97 1/2 B.
Moutie.	35
Watson.	86
Weeks.	Tls. 15 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.	Tls. 5
Amberst.	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java.	Tls. 9 S.
Anglo-Dutch.	Tls. 5 S.
Ayer Tawah.	Tls. 34
Batu Anam 1913.	Tls. 0.90 B.
Sukit Toh Alang.	Tls. 3 1/2 S.
Bute.	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chemor United.	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak.	Tls. 11 1/2
Cheng.	Tls. 2.10 B.
Consolidated.	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Dominion.	Tls. 9 1/2
Gula Kalumpang.	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 19
Kamunting.	Tls. 6
Kapala.	Tls. 0.75 S.
Kapayang.	Tls. 27 1/2
Karen.	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahroes.	Tls. 7
Kroewook Java.	Tls. 17
Pading.	Tls. 12 1/2 S.
Pengkalan Durian.	Tls. 8 S.
Perinata.	Tls. 3 1/2
Reph.	Tls. 1.10
Samaras.	Tls. 0.75
Sekee.	Tls. 7 1/2
Sebambu.	Tls. 1.15
Senawang.	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang.	Tls. 80 cents
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 12.20
Thai Malay-pref.	Tls. 1% S.
Shanghai Pahang.	Tls. 1.85
Sungai.	Tls. 11 1/2
Sun Mangris.	Tls. 5 1/2
Thai Kalantan.	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban.	Tls. 0.80
Taiping.	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah.	Tls. 1.02 1/2
Sehong.	Tls. 17 1/2
Wlobri.	Tls. 21
Zhangbie.	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. L. and E. Lumber.	Tls. 110
Cult Dairy.	Tls. 10 S.
Thai Elec. and Asb.	62
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 62 S.
Horse Bazaar.	Tls. 24 S.
Shanghai Mercury.	Tls. 30
Thai Telephone.	Tls. 30
Thai Waterworks.	Tls. 76 S.
Others.	Tls. 200
Buyers.	
S. Sellers. S. Sales. B. Buyers.	
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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 7, 1917.

Money And Bullion

Tls. Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 116 1/2 = Tls. 85

@ 72.6 = Mex. \$1.17

Mex. dollars Market rate ... 72.275

Bar Silver —

Copper Cash 1773

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4/10 = Tls. 4.13

exch. @ 72.6 = Mex. \$5.69

Peking Bar —

Native Interest 12

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 48 1/2 d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of discount:—

4 m-s. %

5 m-s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London, ... Fr. 27.61

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 4768

Consigns:—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4/10

London Demand 4/10

India (nominal) T.T. 346

Paris T.T. 866

Paris Demand 867

New York T.T. 115

Hongkong Demand 1154

Japan T.T. 683

Batavia T.T. 445

London T.T. 273

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cds. 5/

London 4 m-s. Docy. 5/4

London 6 m-s. Cds. 5/4

London 6 m-s. Docy. 5/8

Paris 4 m-s. 688

New York 4 m-s. 1194

Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and 11th Sept.

" Peg o' My Heart "

Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th Sept.

" Sunday "

Friday, Sept. 14th

" Fair and Warmer "

Saturday, Sept. 15th

" The Outcast "

Booking now open at Moutrie's Box Office.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, September 7, 1917.

Official Padangs Tls. 12.50

Unofficial Trams "B" Tls. 62.00

Yangtzeepoo (ord.) Tls. 5.25

New Eng. Tls. 12.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, September 7, 1917.

Official Repahs @ Tls. 0.80 cash

Samagagas @ Tls. 0.65 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 6.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 5 1/2 d. paid

October to December: 2s. 11d. paid

Tendency of Market: Firm.

Total stocks in London or Liverpool: 14,428 tons.

Previous Quotation, London, Sept. 5:—

Spot: 2s. 9d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 9 1/2 d. paid

buyers.

Tendency of Market: Steadier.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for September 6 was 77 tons."

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

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Hongkong Share Market

at 97 1/2 are still in request. China Borneos have changed hands at 46 1/2 and more shares might be placed. Hongkong Ices are without business at \$149. Waterboats are nominal at \$12 as are Dairy Farms at \$22. Repes have been done at \$273. Laundries at \$3 are wanted, whilst Win. Powells have sellers at \$6 1/2.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 6.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Mid-American Spot 17.60d.

October-November 15.55d.

January-February 14.90d.

5%.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, September 5.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Bar. Silver Spot: 48 1/2 d. Firm,

buyers unsatisfied.

Previous Quotation, London, Sept.

4:—

Bar Silver Spot: 47 1/2 d. Firm.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, September 6.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is

19 per cent.

Bank of England rate of discount

5%.

Shanghai Piece Goods

Meers. Noel Murray and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

Local Market.—The position is again dominated by the enhanced value of silver, which has advanced no less than three pence during the week and seriously upsets all calculations for immediate as well as future business and the consumer is satisfied to wait a little longer before buying new clothes as he expects to get them cheaper and still cheaper so long as the exchange continues to rise. It is probably the country dealer who does the thinking part leading to this decision and he it is who is not sup-

porting the buyers here, who have rather overloaded themselves with stocks which they cannot move and

at the auctions this week they successfully combined to force prices down very considerably, which will

no doubt have the effect of further reducing the quantities offered at the sales for the next few weeks. A

week or two ago Japanese 19 lbs. Shirts were worth Yen 14 per piece, but as pointed out in our last issue, Japan now appears to have supplies of yarn and cloth available for export and

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Sept 8	2:00 A.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. P. Co.
10	noon	San Francisco	Shinjo maru	Jap.	Alexander
12	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. Co.
13	..	Keweenaw	Inaba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	..	Vancouver	Am.	P. M. S. Co.	
15	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
17	6:00 A.M.	Tacoma & Seattle	Shidokawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Mexicamaru	Jap.	O. S. E.
20	..	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Oct 1	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O. S. E.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 8	2:00 A.M.	Kobe	Kishio maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	6:00 A.M.	Kobe & Yokohama	Banwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
11	6:00 A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Shinjo maru	Jap.	Alexander
12	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
17	5:00 A.M.	Kobe and Yokohama	Shidokawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	noon	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yasuda maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 8	Java Ports	Tijpana	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
24	11:30 A.M.	London etc.	Jap. N. Y. K.
30	..	Liverpool via poors	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 8	2:00 Ningpo	Kia-gieen	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
8	2:00 Wenchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
9	2:00 Foothow	Haean	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
9	2:00 Hongkong & Canton	W. Yangtsh	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
9	2:00 Hongkong & Canton	Anton	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
10	..	Shantung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
11	..	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung
12	..	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung
13	..	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung
14	..	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung
15	..	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung
16	..	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung
17	..	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung
18	..	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung
23	..	Hongkong	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
25	..	Hongkong	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 8	2:00 Dailey	Sakaki maru	Jap. S. M. R.
8	10:00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tsingtao	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
10	4:00 Hsichow & Eching	Holow	Br. B. & S.
10	3:00 Tsingtao and Dailey	Kobe maru	Jap. S. M. R.
11	3:00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tsingtao	Shantung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
11	3:00 Tsinan	Shantung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
12	..	Shantung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
13	..	Shantung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
14	..	Shantung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
15	..	Shantung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
16	..	Shantung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
17	..	Shantung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
18	..	Shantung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
23	..	Tsinan, Dailey & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru
25	..	Tsinan, Dailey & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 8	2:00 M.N. Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
8	M.N. do	Suyang maru	Jap. N. K. K.
8	M.N. do	Ningpo	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
8	M.N. do	Kiangsi	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
9	M.N. do	Fales maru	Jap. N. K. K.
10	M.N. do	Kiangsi	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.
10	M.N. do	Luchow	Br. J. M. & Co.
11	M.N. do	Seangyang maru	Jap. N. K. K.
11	M.N. do	Lucky	Br. B. & S.
12	M.N. do	Kuwo	Br. I. M. & Co.
13	M.N. do	Seanki	Br. B. & S.
14	M.N. do	Sungkian	Br. B. & S.
15	M.N. do	Wuchuan	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	To Port	Flag	Agent	Berth
Sept 7	4:00 p.m.	Hsin Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	C.N.W.	
7	Foothow	Haean	1839 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
7	Hankow	Kwangchi	239 Chi.	N.R.C.	W. Yangtsh	
7	Hankow	Ningpo	1846 Chi.	N.R.C.	W. Yangtsh	
7	Hankow	Sakaki maru	1892 Br.	B. & S.	CNW	
7	Hankow	Poyang

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, September 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS	The Co.'s Str. Suwano Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from Central wharf on Saturday, September 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS	The Co.'s Str. Suwano Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from Central wharf on Saturday, September 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, Sept. 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, Sept. 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO	The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Saturday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.
WENCHOW	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkian, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, September 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401.
WENCHOW	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkian, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, September 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401.
WENCHOW	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkian, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, September 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401.
WENCHOW	The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkian, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, September 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

FOOCHOW	The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

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SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports

(For Liverpool)

Tons

12,500

Sept. 21

•KITANO MARU

Sept. 30

HIRANO MARU

16,000

FOR HONGKONG.

INABA MARU

12,500 Capt. K. Higo.

Sept. 25

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 Capt. I. Noma,

Sept. 17

INABA MARU

12,500 Capt. K. Higo.

YOKOHAMA MARU

12,500 Capt. T. Terada.

Sept. 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe).

HAKUAI MARU

5,000 Capt. K. Takano,

Sept. 8

TAMASHIRO MARU

7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki,

Sept. 11

OMI MARU

7,000 Capt. M. Machida,

Sept. 15

CHIKUGO MARU

5,500 Capt. Y. Yui,

Sept. 18

YAWATA MARU

7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara,

Sept. 22

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

KASUGA MARU

7,000 Capt. K. Yagiu,

KUMANO MARU

9,500 Capt. S. Saito,

Sept. 20

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

TAMBA MARU

12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu,

Oct. 5

FOR JAPAN.

KITANO MARU

16,000 Sept. 8

SHIDZUOKA MARU

12,500 Capt. I. Noma. Sept. 17

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

Leave Hongkong:

TANGO MARU

14,000 Sept. 18, 1917

NIKKO MARU

10,000 Oct. 16, 1917

AKI MARU

12,500 Nov. 13, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).



Between the Far East
and Europe

Important Section in

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

the Overland Route

and Europe

SAVING TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogonoda (Golden Beach) Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The R. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Reseembureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN,

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.

Al. and Lieber's

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

1878

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Austrian Is Charged For Retaining Arms

L. Boeck, Of Disbanded S.V.C.
Company, Fails To Turn
In Bayonet

A member of the recently disbanded Austro-Hungarian Company, S.V.C., was brought into the Mixed Court yesterday, charged with failure to turn in arms and military accoutrements as ordered. The man was L. Boeck, of 26 Carter Road, and the equipment involved consisted of a bayonet and a frog, No. 760, property of the Municipal Council.

Sergt.-Major Wise, of the S.V.C. Orderly Room, testified to the disbanding of the company and issue of the order to return equipment on August 15 and stated that Boeck had failed to comply with the latter.

Boeck told the Court that he had formerly been interned on the s.s. Bohemia and that while there a Chinese official had come aboard and seized the bayonet, though he had protested that it belonged to the Municipal Council.

The case was adjourned one week to permit communication with the Chinese authorities.

Another Austrian named Markovich was to have appeared on a similar charge. It was found that he is interned on Chinese territory and his case was also adjourned so that the summons might be served through the Chinese authorities.

Australia To Offer Big Bounty For Oil

2½d. Will Be Paid On Every
Gallon Produced There In
Next Four Years

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, September 6.—The Federal Government is offering a bounty of 2½d. for every gallon of oil produced in Australia during the next four years.

JAPAN LOYAL TO ALLIES

Washington, August 27.—Baron Ishida, head of the Japanese commission to this country, who has been recalled to undertake a diplomatic mission to China, and yesterday visited Mount Vernon and there, in a brief address, reaffirmed Japan's devotion to the cause and principles of the Allies.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Offices of the undersigned are from the first of September located on the third floor of the Raven Trust Building, No. 15 Nanking Road, with main entrance from Szechuan Road.

HANS BERNTSEN,
M. Nor. Soc. C. E.—A. M. Am. Soc. C. E.
Consulting Engineer.

September 1, 1917.

14971

STEAMERS

For Purchase or Sale.

Only bona fide applications will be entertained. References required.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
Ship Broker,
96 Szechuan Road.
Tel. No. 380.

Shanghai Yacht Club

REGATTA

AT WOOSUNG

In aid of the Sailors' Orphans' Fund

On Sunday, September 9th

All owners of yachts are expected to be present.

Tiffin (\$2) will be provided at the Woosung Forts Hotel. Those intending to be present should notify the Secretary (Mr. A. J. Stewart, 63 Haskell Road) before-hand.

Trains will leave Shanghai at 9.30 a.m. and return from Woosung at 6.30 p.m. It is hoped that the public will support the Club in its efforts to aid a Fund that should appeal to all of British blood.

The catering by Shepherd's Cafe. E. T. BYRNE, Commodore.

August 30, 1917.

14965

Teuton Steamers Here Are Ordered Refuted

To Be Taken To Kiangnan Dock
Before Being Operated
By Syndicate

The German and Austrian vessels in Shanghai taken over by the Chinese government and chartered to a Chinese syndicate are to be sent to the Kiangnan Dock for refitting, Commissioner F. M. Sah said yesterday. A survey of the ships is to be made by Mr. H. L. Fletcher of Lloyd's in Shanghai.

A representative of the syndicate is now in Shanghai to take charge of the ships. His arrival and the arrangements for the refitting of the vessels seems to dispose of reports printed in Japanese papers that the vessels had been rechartered to Japanese interests.

As far as is known, the syndicate which secured the charter is made up of prominent Chinese officials and capitalists.

Some British mine-sweepers rapidly removed the mines, but it is doubtful whether they hit the submarine, which submerged and disappeared in a few minutes.

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.

†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

London Is Flooded By Terrific Storm

Two Hours Of Torrential Rain;
Streets Run Ankle-Deep
With Water

London, September 6.—A terrific thunderstorm, which lasted for two hours and which was accompanied by torrential rain, visited London last night. Several houses were struck by lightning. Trafalgar Square became a lake and the water swept down the streets in the vicinity ankle-deep.

(Reuters' Service)

Scorborough, September 5.—The enemy submarine appeared suddenly at seven o'clock yesterday evening, two miles from the shore and immediately bombarded the town. A dozen shells fell on the sea-shore, which was crowded with visitors. Several other shells fell in the town.

Some British mine-sweepers rapidly removed the mines, but it is doubtful whether they hit the submarine, which submerged and disappeared in a few minutes.

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Business and Official Notices

FRENCH MUNICIPAL SCHOOL

(247, Avenue Joffre—Telephone 455)

The French Municipal School, which is open to children of European and American parentage only, consists of:

(1) Infant department, (2) Lower School, (3) Middle School, (4) Upper School.

The fees payable monthly in advance, are:

Infant Department for a day of 5 hours \$5 per month.

Lower School for a day of 6 hours \$8 per month.

Middle School for a day of 6 hours \$10 per month.

Upper School for a day of 8 hours \$12 per month.

Stationery is provided free. Text books are supplied at cost price. A reduction in fees is made when more than one child from the same family is in attendance at the School.

Applications for admission are being now received and any information as regards the regulations and curriculum can be obtained from the Headmaster.

The Headmaster will be at the parents' disposal on Tuesday, September 18th and Thursday, 20th, from 11 to 12 a.m., and on Saturday, 22nd, from 5 to 6.30 p.m.

The School will re-open on Monday, 24th September, at 9 a.m.

By Order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.
15047

Ecole Municipale Francaise

(247, Avenue Joffre—Telephone 455)

L'Ecole Municipale Francaise, ouverte aux enfants de parents européens et américains seulement, comprend une Classe enfantine et des Cours en langue française et en langue anglaise.

La rétribution, payable mensuellement et d'avance, est ainsi fixée:

Classe enfantine pour un jour de 5 h. \$5 par mois.

Cours préparatoire pour un jour de 6 h. \$8 par mois.

Cours élémentaire pour un jour de 6 h. \$8 par mois.

Cours Moyen pour un jour de 6 h. \$10 par mois.

Cours supérieur pour un jour de 6 h. \$12 par mois.

La fourniture des objets courants de papeterie est faite gratuitement. Les livres classiques sont vendus au prix de revient.

Des séances sont faites dans le cas où deux frères et deux sœurs sont en même temps présents à l'Ecole.

Les Réglements et les Programmes seront envoyés sur demande adressée au Directeur de l'Ecole.

Le Directeur se tiendra à la disposition des parents pour l'inscription des nouveaux élèves ou pour tout autre renseignement les Mardi et Jeudi 15 et 20 Septembre de 11 heures à midi et le Samedi 22 de 5 heures à 6 heures ½.

La rentrée des classes est fixée au 24 Septembre à 9 heures du matin.

Par Ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.
15047

Customs Notification

No. 882.

EXPORT OF FLOUR.

With reference to Customs Notifications Nos. 871 and 872 regarding the exportation abroad of Flour, the public is hereby notified that the fee payable to the Superintendent on application for the Huchao necessary for shipment has been reduced by the Chinese Government from \$0.40 to \$0.20 per bag of 50 lbs.

Those concerned are further reminded that the general permission granted for the exportation of Flour may be withdrawn if necessary on notice of 21 days being given.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, September 7, 1917.

15045

AU CHIC PARISIEN REMOVED

to

44 Bubbling Well Road (Arts & Crafts Building)

Customers will kindly note change of
TELEPHONE NO. WEST 1296

15036

Born 1915—Still Existing

WIDLER & COMPANY
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2a Jinkee Road.

High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best
American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Only the best!

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1182-3 Broadway, Shanghai.

Tel. North 489

14819

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must
be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, with bathrooms and verandahs to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

15048

SITUATIONS WANTED

IF YOU want to secure competent clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, interpreters, dialect teachers, etc., write to the Employment Department of Chinese Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuan Road.

15049

EXPORT-IMPORT. American, with foreign office and selling experience, desires good connection. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.

15049 S.8.

A GENERAL office man, experienced, American, wants employment in Shanghai. Excellent references. For particulars address Postmaster, Baguio, Philippines.

15060 S.14.

EUROPEAN NURSE available October 1st to take charge of one or more children. Lessons, if desired. Apply to Box 60, THE CHINA PRESS.

15023 S.12.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally, THE CHINA PRESS.

14734

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: By American Firm, Experienced Accountant, Foreigner. State experience, salary expected, nationality, etc. Apply to Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS.

15038 S.9.

UNFURNISHED or furnished room to let, with bathroom attached, close to trams and French Club, 5 minutes to Bund. Apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.

15037 S.9.

TO LET, furnished, one front room, \$18 per month. Apply 65 Broadway Terrace.

15021 S.8.

TO LET, with board, one small room, also attic room, suitable lady or gentleman, in a quiet British home. Terms moderate. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

15031 S.9.

WANTED to rent for nine months or a year, from about November 1st, in the Western district (International or French Settlement) a 6 or 7-roomed house, preferably furnished, with all modern conveniences, garage, etc. Must have good garden and tennis lawn. Please apply to British Commercial Attaché, c/o H.M. Consulate-General.

14978

HOUSES WANTED

TO LET, from Sept. 15th, No. 73 Route Vallon, large modern residence, tennis lawn, rent Tls. 150 per month, including light, water and taxes. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14956

TO LET, No. 4 Annan Road, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 85 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14959

Exchange and Mart

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from Sept. 15th, No. 73 Route Vallon, large modern residence, tennis lawn, rent Tls. 150 per month, including light, water and taxes. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

15039 S.9.

GODOWN TO LET

LARGE godown to let, central and well-situated. Floor space 10,360 ft. Apply to 10 Yangtzeopoo Road.

14972 S.8.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, Russian lessons from educated, attractive Russian lady, by young merchant with thorough knowledge of English, French and German. Apply to Box 68, THE CHINA PRESS.

15038 S.9.

WANTED, Russian lessons from educated, attractive Russian lady, by young merchant with thorough knowledge of English, French and German. Apply to Box 68, THE CHINA PRESS.

15039 S.9.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, a standard Remington typewriter, as good as new. Apply to Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.

15043 S.9.

WANTED, 12-bore automatic shotgun, also 12-bore D.B. shotgun. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.

15022 S.8.

ONE 4-cylinder Henderson motor-cycle, 1916 model, with sidecar. Has only been in use for 7 months and is in guaranteed excellent running order. Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.

15019 F.12.

FOR SALE, 3A autographic Graflex, taking 3 1/2 X 5 1/2 pictures, equipped with focal plane shutter, speed up to 1/1000 of a second. Goerz Celor F.4.8 lens, 7-inch focus, practically new, with carrying case. Tls. 90. Apply to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

15017 S.8.